THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1874.

Amusements To-Day. Brondway Thentre-Hampty Dampty. wery Theatre Old Phil's Buthday. Pan Bryant's Minstrels, Iwenty third street. Matthee Pan Bryant's Minstrels, Iwenty third street. Pinly's Fifth Avenue Theatre - Monteur Alphone. Tony Postor's - A'les's Secration Minstell. Wallnek's Theatre School. Wood's Museum-Jarine. Matinee.

How the Ring Robbed the Treasury. The famous vouchers of the Tammany Ring are eclipsed by the measurements of its successor at Washington. The glory of TWEED, CONNOLLY, WOODWARD, and WATson has departed, while that of SHEPHERD, COOKE, MAGRUDER, and their confederates shines with increased lustre. In the whole

history of this country there has been no

such example of audacious and wholesale

robbery as theirs. If the proofs were not furnished by the Treasury records and by the very instruments of the Ring, they would seem beyond belief. The utter recklessness and defiance of scrutiny shows a conscious assurance of strength on the part of these thieves, which doubtless was justified at the time by the support of the President. But for the financial crash which cleared the atmosphere, the Ring would have continued to rule and rob in spite of all investigation.

The public has seen from the testimons of WILLIAM FORSYTH, who mainly directed the measurements, how extensive and daring was the system adopted, by which the Government and the taxpayers were robbed of millions. He was convicted by his own reluctant confessions of their falsity. So damaging was the effect produced by his declarations that the Boss produced another engineer, BARTHOLO-MEW CERTLY, who had mainly made up the bills presented to Congress for work around the public buildings and reservations. He was their strong card, and could explain away all suspicious charges, which had excited so much comment and distrust on all sides. He was interrogated as to his method of measuring:

method of measuring:

"Q.-Where cross sections were not made you had no method except sifer the work was done to go to the land marks and accertain as pearly as vin could, and nake a rough estimate? A.-Yes, sir, het always rough; very eften you could come very near.
"Q.-How do you know you can? You had no method of testing your results? A.-Beil, I do not know," "Q.-You did not have the cross sections, and you did not have the cross sections, and you did not have the result; but how do you know you could serive at an accurate result; but how do you know you could so long as you had no test to apply to it to determine his sectracy? A.-There is some test set. In the first place you can test the land marks and the contour of the ground, except where it had been broken; you can reestablish them, I head, as well as Civien could establish the cones of some lest animal."

Having settled this point, the committee inquired why this engineer charged the Government \$4.70 per linear foot for sewers, by making up an average from different sizes of pipe, instead of charging for whatever size was actually laid down. In other words, why he made out an imaginary bill instead of an actual one:

"Q.—What was the occasion for your getting an average amount of sewer in order to make up a charge against the Government? What is the reason you could not take the sewers themselves the reason you for them, and charge the Government its proper propaga, without going through all this formatity of making a calculation sing etting an average price? You wing a calculation sing etting an average price? You wing the first place, our settlements at that time had not been in. And to remeasure them in detail, as we did for the board, would have ready required an enormous amount of time. y.

Q.—You knew the cost of it, and that the contractors

putuing it down? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Why not, then, charge the Government what it
ally cost? A.—Simply for this reason: it would

contract an energy the Assumpting for this feason: It would have required in enormous times.

"Q,—I will give you a case right here. Here is a sewer on Fennsylvania avenue, from First to Seventh street east. I think here the size of tile 12 inches, 88 cents a foot; 12 by 12, \$1.00, 12 by 19, \$1.00, and so on, making an average of about \$2.5a, set I find that when you very same work you charged the overment for the very same work you charged the overment for the very same work you charged the overment for the very the work you charged the overment for the very the work you charged the very same work of the very same work you can be a very same to the very same work you charged the very same work you can be a very same work you would be a very same work you would be a very same work whole-those sewers which cost us from \$1 to \$0.00 to \$1.00 to \$1.0

It required too much time to make up Ring averaged them in this sweeping way at exorbitant prices.

Q.-Wh re is the original paper made out by you in "Q.—Where is the original paper made out by you in relation to the sewers of which you fixed the Government prices? A.—That short sin there that you have marked statement is, or a similar one submitted at the time to Gen. Bancock, I gave at the time of the data, I time, to Gen. Bancock, I gave at the time of the data, I time, to Gen. Bancock, and he approved of V, and I feit agreat deal of interest.
"Q.—Did you submit this paper to Gen. Pancock, or a copy of 14? A.—Not this one. There must be an original in his possession; but it is the same thing—the same price, 34.70. He booked it over. I think there were several other gentlemen present, and they thought that ma assumption was nearly correct.
"Q.—Nearly correct? A.—Well, as all assumptions are. An assumption never is correct.
"Q.—Sarly correct? A.—Well, as all assumptions are. An assumption never is correct.
"Q.—And it was thought that the cost of the ciph teening highest were would be nearest that average?" A.—I timk so still.
"Q.—I was his a maje assumption on your part of the las this a mere assumption on your part at that A.-It was

A.—It was 'Q — Purely an assumption? A.—Yes, sr. 'Q — Purely an assumption? A.—Yes, sr. 'Q — Were you not at that time making your arrangenist of each appropriation of about \$1.240,000? A. I do not think that was the idea. 'Q — I refer to an appropriation made the 8th day of duary, 1873. You were making up your account to t that appropriation, were making up your account to t that appropriation, were not not appropriation. 'Q — You got up that statement? A.—I think attended of mine was used for that appropriation. 'Q — You got up that statement? A.—I was one of 'Q — you got up that statement? A.—I was one of 'Q — you got up that statement? A.—I was one of 'Q — you got up that statement? resuchich were used in my approximate statement had seen used for an appropriation. I had not the slightest was that it ever would be the case."

Thus it appears that this approximate statement was taken by the Ring and rendered to Congress as an exact claim for "work done" by the Board of Publi-Works. Even Mr. OERTLY himself was astonished when he saw these figures had been used for an appropriation. And well he might be, for they were false through-

say positively.

"Q.—Did you measure any nineteen feet of parking of the pithing, in September, 1872, or the beginning of the period of the season, and what I thought took to do for the season, and what I thought or the end of the season, and what I thought or the could be done I included. The is a distinct column to the same representation.

pocketed by SHEPHERD and his associates. business, and of course it came out that ten in a blotter and journal as all the the Boss was the head centre. That is records of his business for several years.

can be no dodging on that score.

acting in your expanity of engineer? A. -No "Q—How did is happen that you went outside of your own department to make these charges against the Government? A.—Ithink that is the case where I you devoted by the Governor to assist an engineer designated by Governor to assist an engineer designated by Governor to assist an engineer designated by Governor to assist Governor to right Governor to righ

SHEPHERD and BARCOCK were building blocks of houses together, understood each other perfectly, and by this little game they made Uncle Sam foot the bills. It was very simple, when there was no check offensive like FORSYTH, whose "recollecon their operations and no fear of trouble at the Treasury, over which their meshes

were laid.

Another appropriation of a round milon next came under view:

not present.

Assisted whom? A. Col. Sano.

Assisted whom? A. Col. Sano.

The act reads as follows:

The act reads as follows:

The weather the city of washington for improveof the avenues of said city and for work done

not chargeable against owners of private
tiy nor included in appropriations heretofore
\$1,000,000. . \$1.000,000. —
Did you make up an account for work that was by the coard prior to the organization of the of Public Works of the city of Washington? A., sir; but it was not \$1,002,000. There was an as made out, I think \$1,602,000 or something like -You made out such an account? A .- There was such an account made out.

"Q.—Who made it out? A.—I think Mr. Forevru and myself. I do not know whether upon that or upon what account the one million dollar appropriation was Where did you make up that statement? A .- It we made at the office, but no copy taken.

Q.—Did you make any surveys? A.—No, sir, no vices users made at all as to the amount of trock as by the old corporation. That was prepared from emericandum of Mr. Foneyern make that mendant make the put down the amounts of work which were use, or rather said as to me, and I put them down and in footes them up or carried them out.

Q.—What papers or memorands did behave from etch to made that statement? A.—Phat was all on the language of the made that statement?

ion.
Entirely? A.—Yes, I think so.
then, if I understand you, the mode in which
the up that statement amounting to \$1.632,000,
5 you and Mr. Fonsyrn were together in the
tine Board of Public Works, and Mr. Fonsyrn

They put in a detailed claim of over a took occasion afterward to say, "the old million and a half of dollars, which Condamage done them by Forsyrd, the Ring gress reduced to a million, every item of which rested on recollection. Not a measurement was made. The charges were dictated by FORSYTH, recorded by OERT-LY, approved by Congress, and paid by BOUTWELL. That was the process of dealing with the people's money.

Q.—Now, in making out the \$1.632,000 how was that not under the direction of the Covernor or like-esident? A.—Yes, sir."

Thus the responsibility was traced directly to Shepherd. He knew what he was about when the order was given, and the Ring was richer by a million of dollars. Then came a little matter that squints at forgery in a public document. The sharpeyed member from Indiana, who has done such good service, exposed it: Mr. Wil.son-Q.-Now, I wish to call attention to an

er mattr in that same connection. Look on page of the report of 1873—the contum headed measure of March 20, 1873—and tell me what that is en it came from—the third column, I believe it is?—Those were actual measurements made by Co. -Do you know where that measurement is "Q.—Do you know where that measurement is?

I this his books, or at least the measurement itself
in the Treasury Department, and the obtaine Col.
No his 201. I have no record of it.
"Q.—Have you ever seen anything of that kind in the
Tovernoris minuter? A.—No, sir; I think I mentioned
to some gentlemen before that they omitted in the
treasury Department to give a copy of the voucher; at
east it seemed to me so; I do not know certainly.
"Q.—The reason I ask you about that is because I
silled at the Treasury Department for all the measure
theats that had been made there, and I have not recited
they such measurement made Mirror's answer. How that
the calls it an omission, but no such measurement was ever filled. It is a fabrication.

urement was ever filed. It is a fabrication, and nothing else. Even their own treasurer convicts the Ring in this instance.

In the matter of double charges the Ring exhibited vast resources. That was their most moderate allowance. Sometimes they -You know the size of the sewers? A -Yes, sir, spread cut far beyond those narrow limits. -And the size of the pipes? A.-Yes, sir, cer-"Q.-Do you recollect of charging for flagging around I thus not discrept it at the time when I make anything had been charged around "Q. You didn't know that the District Government had directly got \$1.25 a foot for that diagring that they had build down from the Patent Office and Post Office?

Of course Mr. OERTLY could not be expected to carry these trifles in his head. He did as he was told, like an obedient engineer of the board; and as the Government is rich, nobody ought to complain if the same flagging was paid for twice over by the Treasury.

Attention was next turned for a moment to John O. Evans, the largest contractor, the account by honest measurements, so the | and described by Kilbourn as one of the original Ring of "about seven persons." He has handled millions very profitably for himself and a few of the same kidney. Whenever he got a job, it was extended in some peculiar way to enlarge the margin of Addition, Division, and Silence:

"Q.—Who did the principal part of the flagging about the city, about the Government property? A.—I thing

y, about the Government property? A.—I thing ANA—JOHN O. EVANS. Who did the principal part of it? A.—That I of say. I do not know what the amount of the measurement's. hole measurement is.
"Q.-Dido"t you do the chief part of John O. Evans's
id GLEsson's measurements? A.-I did a good deal -Who did the principal part of GLEASON's meas-ent? A.-i did, of course, some of it. ement? A.-l did, of course, some of 1.
"Q.-Who directed you to make those measurements?
-That was done by by direction of the Governor, 1. Q. Did you have written order to that effect? A .-One of the second of the secon ere any formal application to your office for your ensurement? A.—Ihere is now a pretty strict way ince the frauds have been detected.

"Q.—In what way was that ruie adopted? A.—That I mode say; I only know it was adopted.

"Q.—Who informed you of it? A.—Well, the way I stake word it is this: In the preparation of Mr. wans's measurement it hinks it was across Fourteenth rect. I measured that, I had measured the parking well as flagging, and I was then informed by Mr. wans himself that the parking was to be included in endograph, which I had not known before, and after at I think we received the formal communication on the incorposite of special properties. "Q.—Ind you have any contracts with you wen you add these herestrements? A.—I think I had this parcular one. The contract then dust include it.

"Q.—Ind you find any such thing as that in any of the intracts—interieur feet of parking? A.—Afericard, J. has, it was included; but, indeed, I have had nothing do with the perfection of contracts, and I could not y positively.

"Q.—Did you measure any nibeteen feet of marking."

Here is a distinct admission that work | ing to be included in the flagging, and was included in the bill not then begun, Evans was paid for it, though it was never and which has not been done yet, although | put down to more than one-third of the sixteen months have clapsed since the extent allowed. But he divided handmoney was drawn from the Treasury and somely, and produced new books before the committee covering dealings to the The committee thought it well to find amount of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000, without out how Mr. OERTLY was directed in this a ledger, and with about eleven pages writ-

more apparent every day, but the official This witness was relied upon to discredit evidence fixes it unmistakably. So there | certain calculations made by Col. Rives, based upon the report of the Board of

did not bungle up these report ingle them up? A .- Well, I suppose Then you came here not to correct Mr. Rives's that a fact? A.—Well, I correct both.

"Q-You were engaged in ge ting up an account against the Government of the United States, and inearling the Government of the United States, and in volving very large sums of more, why did you not put this in such a snape as faut the citizens and officers of the Government could understand it without an ex-p a nation outsile of what appears on the face of your papers? A.—All I can say in that of Nord to deal ex-traction, I would certainly make the statement by fail clearer than I succeeded in getting It.

This is enough for one dose of OERTLY. He is the expert of experts upon whom the Ring relies. Not dogmatic, coarse, and tion" served the others; but an educated man. He has told his own story, and it is crushing for his employers. If Tween's engineering shows anything equal to this, it has escaped our vigilance. Out of their own mouths these plunderers stand condemned, and the men in Congress who voted away the people's money to this organized gang ought to be driven into infamous exile. GARFIELD and DAWES on one side, with ELDRIDGE and VOORHEES on the other, are types of the traders who carried that legislation in January and March, 1873.

Tschoop.

In the month of July, 1740, there landed in New York a solitary German missionary named CHRISTIAN HENRY RAUCH. He was the first appointed herald of the Gospel from the Moravian Church to the savages of North America, and the forerunner of ZINZENDORF and all that heroic band of gentle German apostles, whose feet were once so beautiful upon the mountain tops of our primeval wilderness. None knew better than he the perilous nature of the mission upon which he had come. His church had studied with infinite care every field of missionary work on the surface of the globe. In North America there | being aroused (and every column of steamwas as yet inothing discernible even to the eye of faith which afforded the slightest ground of reasonable hope. They had witnessed the melancholy failure of the Puritan Ellior, and of the English clergymen who had followed in his path, and undertaken to glean where the attention of a respectable and reout of sight into the boundless desert of offered \$25,000 for the vessel, which the Northwest; they had heard bow, through manifold perils and with incredible effort, he had established a little mission here and there in some distant valley, only to disappear in conflagration and blood; himself frequently perishing at the stake, his converts slaughtered, dispersed, or relapsed into a state of barbarism worse than that from which they had been rescued. There was not a beam of light visible anywhere above the vast expanse of that gloomy horizen. The lone missionary must have known that he was passing a boundary beyond which the message which he bore had ever been answered with sanguinary vengeance, where the only permanent triumphs of his religion had been won in the fire, and its sole remaining memorials were a few crosses carved on rock or tree by the hands of dying martyrs. - But RAUCH girded up his loins and plunged into the pathless waste before him with the unfaltering courage which belonged to his In the neighborhood of Bethlehem,

Pennsylvania, be met two Indians named respectively Shabash and Wasamapan, from Shekomeko in Dutchess county, New York. They were a pair of red devils as loathsome and dangerous as any beast or reptile in the surrounding ferest. They would have been pleased to ornament their place was not convenient, and they were lying to him. In this pastime they found great amusement for many days together. When entirely sober they mistook the pangs of an abused stomach for the promptings of the new religion, and faithfully promised RAUCH to convey him to their village and settle him there as the regular teacher of the tribe. But a single draught of the ardent-an Indian invariably takes a pint at a sip-changed the situation in the twinkling of an eye; and they would flercely deny the contract, sing the war song, and flourish the hatchet. The missionary made no progress. Every effort terminated in that fatal appeal from Shabash sober to Sha-BASH drunk. At length getting short of wampum, and finding it impracticable to run a painted face, the two worthies betook themselves to the woods and went howling toward the confines of New York. utterly oblivious of their many solemn promises to the pious missionary. It was well as it was. Few men would care to be the third in such a party. These barelegged vagabonds were out on a big spree, and had wandered thus far in search of fun and fire water. They would have considered it rare sport to roast a Christian at midnight in the heart of the silent wilderness, and their drunken perady was probably the most fortunate event that ever beiell CHRISTIAN HENRY RAUCH. He afterward went to Shekomeko alone, and after a year's hard labor succeeded in making a few converts, among whom were Shabash and WASAMAPAH. The latter remained firm in the faith to the day of his death and was buried in the Moravian churchvard at Bethlehem. As his career was singular, so were his names various. RAUCH had named him Jos; he was baptized JOHN; ZINZENDORF calls him Corp; and

by his German coreligionists his name of Jon was corrupted into Tschoop, With this Tschoop, Rauch's exceptional convert, for a text, the Tribune prints a that Tschoor's case may be multiplied in shed around these matters during these man on the continent becomes an exemplary Christian, and is gathered in his turn to this tawny LUTHER in the white man's place of sepulture. Its reasoning, we are compelled to say, is wholly defective. Tschoop's cure was a rare exception. He was a Mohican. Who has heard that the Mohicans as a tribe ever accepted the Gospel of Christ? The Iroquois were the Romans of America; they had laws government, civil polity, even archives. The Church of Rome, the Church of England, the Moravians themselves, spent blood and treasure, zeal and patience, better prepare to step aside this year; for without stint; in persistent endeavors Q. How'r ag lave you been in the employ of the Board of Public Works, who had demonstrated the Board of Public Works? A.—since the summer of grossest errors and frauds:

| Public Works, who had demonstrated the six Nations ever deserted the war paths | Six Nations ever deserted the war paths | Board of Public Works? A.—Since the summer of 1971.

"Q.—As an engineer a) the while? A.—Tes, sir; not as as stant eighter rad it he while.

"Q.—Who is your superior? A.—Mr. Cares.

"Q.—Who is your superior? A.—Mr. Cares.

"Q.—Who is you ask at any time noder any hoat care the foregree role me to attend to one particular entry.

It is sorted in the second of the physical power to present the foregree role me to attend to one particular entry.

"Q.—Who is you make a the tamer particular entry.

"Q.—Who is you make a the tamer particular entry.

"Q.—Who is you exist a true particular of the while? A.—Tes, sir; not take the second of the physical power to prevent it? No; myrands heard the foregree role me to attend to one particular entry.

"Q.—Who is you exist a true particular and the while?

"Q.—Who is your superior? A.—Well, it is prepared with all the skill of the physical power to prevent it? No; myrands heard the direction are sometimes under his direction of other persons? A.—The expenditure is from the carried a Christian them that they have no further use for suffered a Christian them that they have no further use for them that they have no further use for such that they have no further use for them that they have no further use for them that they have no further use for them that they have no further use for suffered a Christian them that they have no further use for suffered a Christian them that they have no further use for them that they have no further use for them that they have no further use for suffered a Christian them to suffered a Chris

Indians before Tschoor were futile, and they are futile still. The very record from which the Tribune quotes contradiets its conclusions with a long narrative of signal failures, unrelieved by a single success, and a candid summary of sublime efforts attended by no satisfactory result. ZEISBERGER himself, great and venerable above all others, founder of thirteen villages, leader of countless migrations, an Indian linguist of unsurpassed attainments, an adopted chief of many tribes, pious, fearless, and cloquent beyond any prophet of the woods, lay down to die at last, defeated, broken, hopeless, with but a score of converts to mourn his death. His noble and brilliant life was a sacrifice worse than useless to any but DAVID ZEISBERGER, who thereby won a crown. The missions languished, the proselytes dispersed, and the dream of ZINZENDORF and his associate bishops, like that of the Catholic fathers, was recognized as an illusion, born of pure religious exaltation. DE Schweinitz concludes his admirable work with the solemn observation that of the Moravian as of the Jesuit missions nothing remains "except its wonderful history to teach future generations zeal for God and faithfulness unto death.

The Tribune it appears has become suddenly enamored of GRANT's peace policy, but we advise it to select some other text than Tschoor.

The Edgar Stuart.

The Edgar Stuart, a steam yacht of about 200 tens, designed indeed for a yacht, and so used, was built somewhere in Connecticut. Her original register, regular iu form and untainted by any suspicion, was in the name of Orison BLUNT. By regular bill of sale, and for a fair price, she was sold to Mr. W. BUTCHER of this city. During his ownership the Edgar Stuart made one trip to the West Indies, going not to Cuba but to Jamaica, where the morbid suspicions of the Spanish authorities er smoke suffices to do that), she was convoyed as an innocent craft as far as Key West by the United States ship Ticonderoga. On her return to Baltimore she was offered for sale, no one interfering to question or prevent. The offer attracted there had been no harvest; they sponsible citizen of Halifax, engaged had seen the devoted Jesuit pass in constwise steam navigation, who was accepted, and the sale consummated

as far back as the 16th March last. A rumor reached Halifax of vague suspiion attaching to the vessel, and the purchaser, applying to the American Consul, was comforted by the simple and no doubt genuine assurance that probably the United States Government had doubts as to her destination, and if satisfied on that head would trouble themselves no further. The sale was consummated on the 16th, and on the 20th, four days afterward, the vessel was seized on the ground that the money with which Mr. Butchen bought her was not his own but Cuban money, a matter we take to be wholly immaterial if her future use was to be innocent and her new owner a trustworthy man.

But now begins what we think to be the great hardship of the case. The purchaser, after procuring from the Nova Scotia Government the fullest authentication and a formal guarantee of the integrity of his purpose, went to Baltimore and Washing-Down to this time the bulk of the purchase money had not been paid. A visit to the Attorney-General at Washington who, it is understood, personally assured him there would be no trouble, and to the British Minister, whose only scruple about interfering was some matter of red tape, which the purchaser was able belts with the missionary's hair; but the | to remove by procuring the urgent recommendation of the Dominion Government constrained to content themselves with at Ottawa, removed all uneasiness, and the \$25,000 was paid in full. Cautious business men may say that, with lis pendens, this was ill advised, but to our minds it shows that this unsuspecting stranger had informal assurances, express or implied, on which, dealing with a great Government and conscious of his own honest purposes, he thoughthe could rely. His reward is delay, disappointment, material injury to his business at home, and utter prostration of the legitimate enterprise he had in view. And all for what, and through what agency is this vexatious scandal brought about? It is the army of Spanish spies and American detectives who haunt our sea ports, and who half the time instigate the seizure and then furnish the perjured witnesses. But for the oppression and injustice of the seizure, HAMILTON FISH is responsible. And it is not the first of these unwholesome transactions that he has been led to commit.

Woodford on Grant. According to a statement in the Journal of Commerce, and which we recently opied in THE SUN, it appears that Mr. TEWART L. WOODFORD, a Republican member of Congress from Brooklyn, is in favor of Gen. GRANT's election to a third term. This reminds us to say that there are a good many Republican Congressmen in this part of the country who had better not be bothering themselves about GRANT's reflection, but who should rather look sharply after their own. The same remark will apply with equal force to other sections of the country.

It is eighteen months since investigating ommittees and the newspapers began to overhaul the conduct of Republicans in Congress in regard to Credit Mobilier, the salary swindle, back pay, the Northern Paoffic Railway, the Indian Ring, the District Ring robberies, the SANBORN contracts, the dodging and squirming on financial questions, and a good many other unsavory very illogical sermon, intending to prove subjects. A great deal of light has been proportion to our zeal, until the last red eighteen months. But the Republican Congressmen who have been shown to be more or less implicated therein seem to forget, that if they are candidates for reflection to the next House they have got to pass the ordeal of the ballot boxes in respect to a class of questions concerning which the people feel more deeply than

these gentlemen may now imagine they do. Those nominces for the next House who cannot exhibit a perfectly unsulfied record upon the subjects we have mentioned, and upon all others of a kindred nature, including the third term proposition, had the tests which their constituents will apply to their conduct will be unusually

GRANT's reflection, but to seriously consider whether if they have the temerity to run this fall, they will not find in November that they have taxed the patience of their constituents once too often.

The people of British America as a gen ral thing have maintained far more agreeable relations with the Indians within their borders bly, to the fact that professional philanthropists of Commissioner SMITH's sort have had less chance to go for the red men's money there The last report of the Dominion Indian office shows a very satisfactory condition of affairs. The system of individual homesteads has been introduced to some extent with favorable results, and the agricultural instruction of the tribes has been carefully forwarded, a necessary implements being loaned to them. In Canada, however, as in the United States, continual attempts are made by designing persons to get away from them the little remnants of reserved land they occupy, though we believe that such larcenous efforts receive no Governmental sanction in the Dominion. The number of Indians who are occupied in handicraft employment is increasing, and we are officially told that "with regard to commission of crime there are fewer instances of it than among an equal number of persons who are not of Indian blood. This assertion will astonish those who have been taught to believe that the Indian is naturally and totally deprayed, with no redeeming qualities. The sanitary condition of the tribes is described as satisfactory, and the returns dispel the idea which has very generally prevailed that the Indian race is dying out in Canada.

In Oregon, as in California, the railroads have endeavored to control the politics of the State, in order to influence legislation for their own advantage, and the consequence has been that such men as HIPPLE-MITCHELL and LAN-DAULET WILLIAMS have been considered the eading representatives of public opinion there, as men of the RPFIGY SARGENT stripe once were in California. Like causes produce like effects, and the people of Oregon are now as unmistak-ably independent in their politics as those of California, Neither of the old political parties has the confidence of the people, and hereafter we may expect to see a far better class of mer elected to State offices and Congress than their

THE PIGMY PLOPLE OF AFRICA. Representatives from the Country of Takka-

From a Letter of Bayard Taylor's in the Tell The Khedive spoke of a race of pigmies which had been discovered in the very heart of Central Africa, beyond the land of the Nyam-Nyams, and advised us to look at two natives of the tribe which had recently reached Cairo. On leaving the palace of Abdeen, therefore, we drove immediately to the palace of the Nile, near Boulak, where they are now kept. On making inquiry the soldlers in the inner court immediately possed out two small boys (apparently), wearing the fez. and dressed in jackets and trowsers of white wood. I should have taken them for children of some Ethiopian tripe at the first glance, and was not satisfied, until after a close inspection, that one of them was a full-grown man. The Khedive spoke of a race of pigmie full-grown man.
The solutions brought the pigmies forward for

time-grown man.

The solutions brought the pigmies forward for our inspection. They came, half willingly, half with an air of defiance, or of protest against the superior strength which surrounded them. A tail Dinka from the White Nile, blacker than charcoal, who accompanied them, spoke a little Arabic, and I was thus able to get a little additional information through him. He assured me that the pigmies were called Naam; that their country was a journey of a year and a half from Khartoum (probably the time occupied by a trading expedition in going thither and returning), and that the place from which they came had the name of Takkatikat. The tailer of the two pigmies, Tubbul by name, was 20 years old; the younger, Karal, only 10 or 12.

The little fellows looked at me with bright, questioning, steady eyes walle I examined and measured them. Tubbul was 46 inches in height, the leas being 22 inches, and the body with the head 24. Head and arms were quite symmetrical, but the spine curved in remarkably from the shoulders to the nip joint, throwing out the acdomen, which was already much distended, probably from their diet of beans and bananas. Yet the bead was erect, the shoulders on the line of gravity, and there was no stoop in the posture of the body as in the South African businnen. Tubbol measured 25 inches around the breast and 28 around the abdomen; his bands and feet were coarsely formed, but not large, only the knee joints being disproportionately thick and clumey. The tacial angle was fully up to the average; there was a good develonent of brain, fine intelligent eyes, and a nose of attened that in looking down the forehead from above one saw only the lips projecting revond it. The nostrils were astonishingly wide and square; the complexion was that of a dark mulaito.

The boy Karal was forty-eight inches high:

Africa.

The country of Naam, or Takkatikat, or whatever may be its correct name, is reported to be an equatorial table-land covered with low, dense thickets, in which the pigmies hide. The Khedive told me that they are quite warlske, and by no means despicable foes to their larger negro neighbors, since they are active and difficult to find among their native jungles. Dr. Schweinfarth supposes them to be the pigmies mentioned by Herodotus. The Dawmians will hardly find an intermediate race between man and monkey in them. Their curious physical peculiarities, especially the curvature of the spine, the wide mouth, with fist but distinctly marked has and the squareness and breadth of marked lips and the squareness and breadth of the nostrils are not of a simian character. In fact, they look less like the chimpanzee than several of the tall and athletic negro tribes.

The Good Heart of Matt. Carpenter.

The Good Heart of Matt. Carpenter.
From the Missouri Republican.
One day during the special session of 1887—a sweltering day in June—Carpenter had nade a speech on the Alabama treaty, and had some home to his obscure lodgings on the corpor of F and Thirteenth, thred, mad, and out of preath. Fahrenheit marked 100° in the shade, the air was still and shimmered over the hot prick payements as an oven. It was not a day for good nature. Matt, climbed up the rickety sairway that leads to his rooms, stripped of toat, vest, collar and boots, and had down on a ounge to smoke a cigar and incidentally to go o sleep.

"Cong! clang! cling!" went his little bell.
"Dannie," says Matt, spitefully, "can't they give a fellow a minute's peace? Come in; come in!" The visitor was a fine, decent ould Irish woan, between fifty or sixty, or thereabouts. She oked fired and worn. She had walked lato wn from somewhere up in Maryland about twenty miles.
"And is this Sinator Cairpinter, Lord bless

him? she inquired.
"Yes, madam, can I do anything for you?" reponded the "Sinator," not in the blandest whather we might," said the woman. "You see, Sinator, I am a poor Irish woman. Me husband got sick in the war, and he niver has been able to do much since, and I've wat a hard time of it to get along wid all the doctor's pills to pevand." and-"
Well, well, what has all this story got to do

or it to be along with all the doctors bills to pay and—

"Well, well, what has all this story got to do with me? Here is a dollar—

"Ah. Smator, Ochone, it isn't begging I am, and I woulon't handle or touch o' yer money—
it's only chance to work like a dacent woman I want, and they towled me that Sinator Carpenter will a good hearted man, and I I wint and towled him me story he wid help me to get a place in the Treasury Department."

"Treasury Department!" broke in the astounded Senator, "what the—can you do in the Treasury Department!" broke in the astounded Senator, "what the—can you do in the Treasury Department." What can I do in the Ireasury Bepartment.

"What can I do in the Ireasury Bepartment, is id? What can I do? Why, scrub, serio the floors; what else!"

"Serub!" said Matt; "well here is richness! An old Irish woman seeking senatorial influence to get a job of scrubing! Just you wait till I pull on my boots and put on my hat, my good woman, and I" see what can be done for you."

And in about five minutes the Wisconsin orator, in his shirt sleeves, was on his way to the temple of the exchequer with his protage. The Sematorial influence; was potent, and if you call at the 'Treasury Department and inquire for the woman who holds her position at the request of Matt. Car, enter, they will show you a fine, dacent owlid Irish woman, with gray hair and winkled face, who moos the floors and scrubs the starways, and she is Matt's "lady Iriend" there.

CORRUPTION IN WASHINGTON.

orrespondence of The Sun. WASHINGTON, May 5 .- The Committee

on Pensions in the House have scrutinized the charges against the Commissioner in a starchamber obscurity with surface optics, and, like the English Peers in an attaint for treason, have declared, hands on breast, "Not guilty, upon With this endorsement of severe virtue, we are to believe that there is perfection of administration in this bureau. At the bon bardment of Copenhagen when Nelson was lead-ing the advance of the fleet into the harbor under the terrific cannonade of the Danish batteries, Sir Hyde Parker, the ranking officer, made signal to wear ship swing out from the murderous fire. The dock officer called the Admiral's attention to it. Putting his glass to his blind eye, and holding his hand over his seeing one, he exclaimed in it : run un mine for closer action." Congress is in imitation of the conqueror of Trafalgar. They use their blind eye to see, or it may be that some are cyclopean, and have but one eye, and that without pupil or retina. They will have better vision by and by. By the application of clay or Thompson's eye water they will see men as tree walking, or possibly a glimpse of the stellar orbs without the assistance of telescope. The ides of November will have enlightenment for the be-nighted, with calcium light for their opacity. -Of the imputed derelictions of Gen. Baker-ger erals are as thick here, in and out of Government marble, as fleas in a Spanish or Italian hostelry -we need not go into itemization. When im porters and jobbers itinerate their agents to every hamlet, where a blacksmith shop, wayside grocery store of small wares, with a public edifice doing the manifold duty of church, school house, hall for lectures on women's rights and feminine suffrage make an incorporated city, and sell their wares by sample, we are content like the purchaser to buy by the small clipping and the specimens in vials instead of package or bulk. So of the bureaus here. It is the small sins

visible, and not the comprehensive iniquity, that shape opinion. The Comstock lade, with its inexhaustible treasures of mineral, was disovered first by the shining scales of the loose boulder. It is not in controversy that the dis-charged clerk who peached had been on the pay roll for two years without ever going into the office except to sign his name and fob his spoil. He did work; but where and when? In the rooms of the National Committee, which has given us Grantism for an extended four years. He addressed pamphlets from the Capitol building, warning the people if Greeley was elected that there would be a fearful financial erisis, and that there was no safety but in Boutwell and syndicates, North Pacific Railro d bonds, and the foreign agency of Clews. Habicht & Co.; and let it be noted, all this was done at the seat of our legislation, and the sit ting of our highest judicature. Decency has heretofore kept partisan campaigning to private quarters, but in this last organization it appropriated public buildings, public printing, public paper, and public money, for the payment of its clerical labor.

Men of all clases of employment heard these facts from platform and stump during the canvass; but business was prosperous, the incoming crops good, and prices remunerative, and they heeded no exposure of illegal use of property or money. The men who follow the plough whistle as they go for want of thought. When wheat is worth \$1.50 per bushel, and a hog counts for \$15, and short money can be re-placed at 10 per cent., the bucolic class do not waste thought upon outside matters. With small grain rotting in the stack, and corn burned as fuel, not for want of market, but because high charges for transportation put an embargo on the sale and delivery, then comes the complaint and the political revolution. Distant provinces, irradiated by the stirring plety of Wright, or warmed by the devotion of Logan to a high range of Fahrenheit, are in revolt, and the principalities of the uxorious Morton, the lightweight Ferry, and the total-abstinent Chandler how signs of a recreancy of maj rity. It is not evil of government, it is not malfeasance or dereliction of deed, but personal privation and need which will change issues and reverse the popular verdict. The bankruptey of '37 bore fruit in the de-

feat of Mr. Van Buren in '40, and '48 and 60 are no exceptions to the inevitable law. that with depression and want come resentment to Government, and the rotation which retires to private life the supposed agency, entirely innocent it may be, of the omplications. With all of these causes of discontent cankering at the heart of the people. should not estimate his weight at more than a few stated that the language of these pignles has the that the language of these pignles has no resemblance to that of any other in Central Africa. sire a good deliverance, circumspect in their the overseer had some d gs that he was training to catch any of the gang who might escape, and he turned between popular indignation and the offender. Putty will not fill out to a comely look the flaws and cracks, nor will white lead and oil touch off with its coating the mildew of reputation. No man of high character, no man of clean conscience, would carry upon his rolls and be an instrumentality of fraud on the Treasury the name of a cierk or clerks, for their name is legion, who did not work, and whose payment of salary was a simple larceny, and only not indictable, for the lack of a statute made and provided. It is not pecular to this bureau. In the low morality and recklessness, almost universal, these petty leaks of peculation in the aggregate well to figures alarming in their audit.

> Next in kin to the Pension is the Patent Office; and here there are whisperings not few nor low in intonation of sully and smirch. Congressional honor has not been subsidized by the layish money of large interests, of valuable rights, of invention extended in doubled scriptions of Chichen depicted by Stevens (Vacatan able rights, of invention extended in doubled scriptions of Chichen depicted by Stevens (Vacatan able rights, or invention extended in doubled scriptions). and trebled tenure of period, imposing a heavy | 11., 203) much rescald burden of profit upon inventions entering largely into daily uses, outside evidence has been fallible and general imputation unjust. Of fallible and general imputation unjust. Of cases left to the discretion and jurisdiction of the Akkad of babylona (Gene is A. J. the Commissioner, censorious comment has not been dumb. There are now in full and lucrative | conferming with the Akkad as news ac practice at this remunerative bar two sons of this official, who, without the advantages of Expt under Dr. Roolf, too the purpose of consanguin'ty, would hardly earn, in the great Lyonan desert, has re urn fees, enough to pay for a diurnal dozen of explorers, after traveling for twee ovsters on a half shell, even in the months which have not the qualifying r in their orthography. With the fortunate aid of relationship should have to pass over other ridges and that the undertaking would pr bout as near as can be in the family circle father and son-they are in a leading business, camels. He abandoned the explorat father and son-they are in a leading business, with large income, and with the common understanding that propose action and possible thirty-six days' march from Dasiders and possible the common with the common way. derstanding that prompt action, and possibly a | Jupi'er Ann favorable one, will be had, through the instru- a single well or spring. The monsh mentality of Leggett and Leggett, the merest | preserved water chough for the wan tyros and striplings in experience. we are told that all these things are of the olden to the editat the desertine at an ex-

time—legendary almost in our history; that Gen.
Washington had a turnout of six horses, with outriders in livery, and that his horses hoofs were

The time legendary almost in our history; that Gen.
—It is said that the following the said that the said the said that the said the said the said that the said that the said the said the said the said the said that the said blackballed. There are improvements upon this in our time, granting the statement to be true. We leave the foot of the animal without artificial finish, and anyly with a free level to state as an instrument of one cial finish, and apply with a free brush the smutty pony, sand with calks. He was a sable, to conduct without polish. The quantity and he had a publishesy calartof boot and shoe compound is increased and its utilities enlarged, until there is, from Cabinet to souraget of 'Oypey, went Congress and the minor grades of executive | Con at seeing bin measure service, an apparent natural mourning in the sombre hue. To the charge that our first President—first in loftiness of character and highest in nobility of manhood—bought horses or cartilled application of the capital to code. riages with public funds, aside from his payment | making a rouga co of salary, as it is not written in the annals of mestifying Freneau or Duane, the proof may be demanded | gave him a couch, a bour, without offence to veracity. Even then there | fuchsias, a : were Deans in our diplomacy and Arnolds in our army; but illieft pelf did not disgrace some and Kes our foreign legations, nor mercenary trading posts, a tracke, a clar make the universal scandal of civil and military occupation.

A Crusade on Corsets.

Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D., has been lecturing surtout (insender was some for three weeks in Mr. Beecher's and Dr. sionally accurring the apo hegus: 'Life is the started a movement to herest, and vill any started a movement to herest and vill any started any started and vill any started any started any started and vill any started any n her hygicale instructions has started a movement to form a Ladies' Physiological Society to consider heaith, health subjects, corsets, garters, false har, and high heeled shoes. Lecturers are to be employed, and a library of medical works established. Many well-known ladies are interested in the society.

BUNBEAMS

-The great want of Fair Play, Colorado. " a car lead of marriageable girls."

-A Missouri judge has decided that a woman is not an "old maid" until she is thirty five

-In the flist of articles advertised for sale by auction in a Broadway dry goods store, are nine

-A Michigan editor calls another "a snivel-headed idiot." Nothing could be worse but an idiot-headed salvel. -Two thousand pounds of bones, the re-

mains of deceased Celestials, were lately received at S.n Prancisco for shipment to China. -Mr. Kavanagh, a member of the British

Parliament, his neither less nor arms. He holds his pen in his mouth when he signs his name. -A Kansas book agent says he can sell ten dime rovels to one work on religion, and he looks for earthquakes and hurricanes to visit that Sta-

-Gov. Hoffman writes from Paris that Palmer's full-length statue of Chancellor Livingston for the National Capitol is nearly completed, and will prove a great success. -M. D. Conway desires to have those

who deludedly think Darwin an illustration of his own "missing link" understand that he is a man of the most impressive appearance. -A Colorado paper say that men out there will ride aftern miles to "spark" a girl Sunday night, but the women out there will ride double the disance to see a man hanged.

-Scott county, Minnesota, contains an extensive Limburger cheese factory. The cheese is de-clared to be "ripe" when a piece the size of a bean will drive a dog out of a tan yard.

—Mr. Henry S. Allen announces a his-

tory of America for the people, embracing both the Southern and Northern continents, but with special reference to the United States. -A Kalamazoo widow has the photo-

graphs of her three departed husban is in a group, with a vignette of herself in the centre, and underseath the inscription: "The Lord will provide." -The Chief of Police of San Francisco,

in his laudable efforts to do all he can for the conve-nience and comfort of the local news gatherers, has labelled a New Testament." For reporters only." -The mother of George Gordon, the sixth Earl of Aberdeen, who was lost at sea in 1870, has given \$1,600 to the American Seamen's Friend Society at Boston for the purchase of books to be put on board

vessels.

—The Reading Eagle says: "Mr. John Moser of Pike township on Wednesday evening re-marked to James Horb, a visitor, that he was 70 years old, and had never been sick, when he became gidey, sank in his chair, and die ..

-" So you were born on the 1st of April," said a husb and to a wife on her twenty-first birtistry, "That's what all my friends those," "And way are they so unanimous on that point?" pursued be, "On account of my choice of a hast said," was the reely,

-Commencement at Harvard comes on the 24th of June this summer. The alumni will the all together in one hall—the new Memorial Hall—which

they haven't done for many years, because there has been no room large enough to accommodate them. -A Western editor noticing the fact that it costs \$12,000 a year to be Governor of Rhote Island, inclines to the opinion that it would be bet er to buy the State outright. This would cost something much as the chief city, Providence, is said to be the

richest in the world.

-Forty is an ugly corner that takes a man into the shadow of life, as it were. But better be in the shadow with friends you love, than keep in the everlasting sunshine of youth, if that were possible, and see them go down in the valley without you. One does not feel his prigress when all around 1s going on at the same rate. -In Yarmouth, Maine, there was a sign

over a tivern many years ago, which rend, Byrom and Drinkwater. Passers b, amused themselves by dividing the vyliables. About the same time (182) moral have been seen a notice in a leading Paliade ph a paper, of a new copartnership in the ary goods busin William Shot and Jonathan Fell. -The Dolgorouky biscuit, with which

the Russian troops engaged in the Khivan campuiga were fed, consists of equal parts of beef, meal, and saner krant. The biscuits may be either eaten raw dissolved in water, or made into soup. The food is said to have become very popular with the soldiers, and to have been found exceedingly who esome. -A darkey was trying to steal a goose, but a fierce dog raised an objection, and Sambo re-tired. The next night he tried it again, but a violent

thunderstorm interfered, and just as he had captured his prize, the lightning struck him, and nearly fright-ened the poor fellow to death. Drop ing the goose, be ren off nuttering, "Peers ter me dere am a neighty lot of fuss made 'bout a common goose !" -An old Scotch farmer called at a parsonage shortly after the death of the minister, hearing that a small token of remembrance was to be given to such of the dock as might ask for it. The whlow asked

Sandy what he would like to have. "Weet, my laly," said Sandy, scratching his head, "I hardly see what hae nae objection, I wud tak that heap o' guano ye has in the back yard." with others had been hired out for agricultural labor

this convict loose to exercise the dogs and instruct them in their parts. But the fellow took at part in earnest, and as the dogs failed to come up to what was expected of them, he was not caught! -The Russian Minister of War has of-

fered three prizes of 5,000, 5,000, and 2,000 rouble respectively for the best essays on the duties of cava'ry in warfare at the present day. They need not be written in Washing. The one obtaining the first piles in the printed and published by the Government, and any profit accrains from its sale will be handed over othe author in addition to the rite, aspirants for which are invited to apply for particulars to the general staff.

—Fowlers speak of a sege of herois and bitterns, a herd of swans, cranes, or curiews, a depping of she drakes, a spring of teals, a covert of costs. gaggle of seese, a badelynge of duess, a sort or sute of malla, ds, a muster of peacecks, a nye of pheacecks. bevy of quails, a congregation of plovers, a walk of stiles, a fall of woodcocks, a prood of home a calling of rooks, a murmuration of starlings, an excitation of larks, a flight of swallows, a host of sparrows, a watch

of nightingales, and a charm of golding in Syra. The characters are in pa finds that the Mays language of Yucava

-The expedition sent out by the Vicerey oasis of Dashel, came to a range or san did not attempt to pass this range.

a cornell of symmeter with a movable tand a estection. The